informer the election of the Chird Magnetoric,

and the possible discosting that he should favor a particle of the country, instead of fallilling the duties of the station with impartial justices to the duties of the station with impartial justices to all its and the possible discolution of the Union has a longth become an ordinary and the country. The station with impartial pulser to the country, instead of fallilling the design of the country in the

versies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in fields of listle and determined by the sword. Neither should you d soive yourselves with the loops, that the first line of separation would be the parmanent one, and that nothing but harmony and concord would be found in the new associations ed "pon the dissolution of this Union. Local interests would still be found there, and unchastened ambition. And if the recollection of common dangers, in which the people of these United States stood side by eide against the common for; the memory of victories won by their valor; the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present constitution; the proud name they bear as citizens of this gr at republic; if all these recollections and proofs of common interests are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what the will hold the us together as one people, what the will hold the convenients some people. common interests are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what the will hold the new divisions of empire, when these bonds have been broken and this Union dissevered? The first line of separation would not last for a single nest line of separation would not last for a single generation; and this great and glorious republic would soon be broken into a multitude of potty States, without commerce, without credit; jeal-ous of one another; armed for mutual aggression; loaded with taxas to pay armies and leaders; socking aid against each other from foreign pow-ces; insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until harassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be of Europe, until harassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the constituent when we have would inevitably follow the destruction of this Government and field indignant when we hear cold calculations about of the Union, and have constantly be

There is too much at stake to allow pride or passion to influence your decision. Never for a moment believe that the great body of the citizens of any State or States can deliberately intend to do wrong. They may, under the influence of temporary excitement or misguided opinions, commit mistakes; they may be misled for a time by the suggestions of self interest; but in a community so enlightened and patriotic as the people of the United States, argument will soon make them sensible of their errors; and when convinced they will be ready to repair them. If they have no higher or better motives to govern them, they will at least perceive that their own interest requires them to be just to others as they hope to receive justice at their hands.

But in order to maintain the Union unimpaired it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by There is too much at stake to allow pride or

diciary, then free discussion and calm appeal to reason and the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by Congress, no individuals can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any Government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a Government, and be unworthy of the name, if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action.

It is true that eases may be imagined disclosing

laws within its own sphere of action.

It is true that cases may be imagined disclosing such a settled purpose of usurpation and oppression, on the part of the Government as would justify an appeal to arms. These, however, are extreme cases, which we have no reason to apprehend in a Government where the power is in the hands of a patriotic people; and no citizen whio loves his country would, in any case whatever, resort to forcible resistance, unless he clearly saw that the time had come when a freeman should prefer death to submission; for if such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and, as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and, with it, an end to the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the

But the constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property, in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid every thing calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brothron in other portions of the union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the syveral States must frequently differ from one another in Importont particulars; and this difference is unevoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles upon which the Kneerican colonies were originally planted; principles which had tak in deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and, therefore, of necessity influencing their policy since they became colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and, therefore, of necessity influencing their policy since they become free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own piessure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citisens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast edium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or op not in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from those improper assemble upon the feights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from those improper assemble upon the feights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from those improper assemble upon the feights of the proper, and a lofty spirit of patriotism; and if the sordid feelings of more selfishness shall usurp the place which ought to be filled by public apirit, the legislation of Congress will soon be converted into a spram-

all the purposes for which it was created; and is powers being expressly anumerated, there can be no justification for claiming any thing bayond than. Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly opposed. For one evil example will lead to other measures still more mischievous; and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantings, or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the continuation, the General Government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have in effect, but one consolidated Government. From the extent of our country, its diversified interests, different pursuits, and different labits, it is too obvious for argument that a single consolidated Government.

argument that a single consolidated Government would be wholly inadequate to watch over and

sarily given to it, that it might be able to form the important duties imposed upon it; and the taxes which it lays upon commerce being concealed from the real payer in the price of the cone saled from the real payer in the price of the article, they do not so readily attract the attention of the people as smaller sums demanded from them directly by the taxgatherer. But the tax imposed on goods eshances by so much the price of the commodity to the consumer; and, as many of these duties are imposed on articles of noe setty, which are daily used by the great body of the people, the money raised by these imposts is drawn from their pockets. Congress has no right, under the constitution, to take money from the people, unless it is required to execute some one of the specific powers intrusted to the Government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive. It may, indeed, happen that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount anticipated when the taxes were laid. When however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them; and in such a certained, it is easy to reduce them; and in such a case, it is unquestionably the duty of the Gov-ernment to reduce them, for no circumstances can justify it in assuming a power not given to it by the constitution nor in taking away the money of the people when it is not needed for the legitimate wants of the government.

Plain as these principles appear to be, you will yot find that there is a constant effort to induce the feesal Court of the constant of t

the General Government to go beyond the limits of its taxing power, and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people. Many powerful interests are continually at work to procure heavy duties on commerce, and to swell the revenue beyond the same the swell the revenue beyond the same the same the same the same the same than quires them to be just to others as they hope to receive justice at their hands.

But in order to maintain the Union unimpaired it is absolutely nee awary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and the cealed in obtaining a tariff of duties bearing most ready to put down, with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistance, under whatever protect it may be made, or whatever shape it may assume. Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress; cliber from erroneous views, or the want of due consideration; if they are within reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judicial authority. The control of the judicial authority the paper curren in internal improvements. You cannot have for gotten the severe and doubtful struggle through which we passed, when the Executive Departwhich we passed, when the Executive Department of the Government, by its veto, endeavored to arrist this predigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of Congress to the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution. The good sense and pratical judgement of the people, sustained the course of the Executive; and this plan of unconstitutional expenditure for the purposes of corrupt influence, is, I trust, finally overthrown.

erthrown.
The rusult of this decision has been felt in the The rusuit of this decision has been left in the rapid extinguishment of the public debt, and the large accumulation of the surplus in the treasury, notwithstanding the tariff was reduced, and is now very far below the amount originally contemplated by its advocates. But, rely upon it, the design to collect an extravagant revenue, and the design to collect an extravagant revenue, and to burden you with taxes beyond the economical wants of the Government, is not yet abandoned. The various interests which have combined together to impose a heavy tariff, and to produce an overflowing treasury, are too strong, and have too much at stake to surrender the contest. The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engag d in large manufacturing establishments, desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it, to conciliate their favor, and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure, for the purpose of purchasing influence ing politicians will support it, to conciliate their favor, and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure, for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters, and since the people have decided that the Federal Government cannot be permitted to employ its income in internal improvements, efforts will be made to seduce and mislead the citizens of the soveral States, by holding out to them the deceitful prospect of benefits to be derived from a surplus revenue collected by the General Government, and annually divided among the States. And if, encouraged by these fallacious hopes, the States should disregard the principles of economy which ought to characterize every republican Government, and should indulge in lavish expanditures exceeding their resources, they will, before long, find themselves oppressed with debts which they are unable to pay, and the temptation will become irresistible to support a high tariff, in order to obtain a surplus for distribution. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow-citizens, to be misled on this subject. The Federal Government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes, without violating the principles of the constitution, and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and, if persisted in, will incitably lead to corruption, and must end in ruin. The surplus revenue will be drawn from the pockats of the people, from the farmer, mechanic, and the laboring classes of society; but who will receive it when distributed among the States—where is it to be disposed of by leading State politicians who have friends to favor, and political partizants to gratify? It will certainly not be returned to those who paid it, and who have most need of it, and are honestly entitled to it. There is but one safe rule, and that is, to confine the General Government rigidly within the sphere of its appropriate duties. It has no power to raise a revenue, or impose taxes, except for the purposes enumerated in the constitution; and if its income is found to excee

be forthwith reduced, and the burdens of the people so far lightened.

In reviewing the conflicts which have taken place between different intenests in the United States, and the policy pursued since the adoption of our present form of government, we find nothing that has produced such deep, scated ovil as the course of legislation in relation to the currency. The constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating modium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a national bank by Congress, with the privil go of issuing paper money receivable in the payment of the public dues, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several States upon the same subject, drove from general circulation the constitutional currency, and substituted one of paper in its place.

of paper; and we ought not, on that account,

these indiscreet extensions of credit, naturally engender a spirit of speculation injurious to the habits and character of the people. We have already seen its effects in the wild spirit of speculation in the public lands, and various kinds of stock, which, within the last year or two, soized upon which, within the last your or two, saired upon such a multitude of our citizens, and threatened to pervade all clauses of soc ety, and to wither within the last your or two, saired upon such a multitude of our citizens and the content of the product of the pro such a multitude of our citizens, and threatened to pervade all classes of soc ety, and to withdraw

currency these banks may and do operate injuri-ously upon the habits of business, the pecuniary concerns, and the moral tone of society, yet, from concerns, and the moral tone of society, yet, from their number and dispersed situation, they cannot combine for the purpose of political influence; and whatever may be the dispositions of some of them, their power of mischief must necessarily be confined to a narrow space, and felt only in their immediate neighborhoods.

But when the charter for the Bank of the United States was obtained from Congress, it perfected the schemes of the paper system, and gave to its advocates the position they have struggled to obtain, from the commencement of the Federal Government down to the present hour. The immense capital and poculiar privileges bestowed

Government down to the present hour. The immense capital and peculiar privileges bestowed upon it, enabled it to exercise despotic sway over the other banks in every part of the country. From its superior strength it could striously injure, if not destroy, the business of any one of them which might mear its resentment, and it openly claimed for itself the power of regulating the currency throughout the United States. In other words it asserted (and it undoubtedly possessed) the power to make money plenty or scarce at its pleasure at any time, and in any quarter of the Union, by controlling the issues of other banks, and permitting an expansion, or compelling a general contraction, of the circulating medium according to its own will. The other banking institutions were sensible of its strength, and ing institutions were sensible of its strength, and they soon generally became its own obedient in-struments ready, at all times, to execute its man-dates, and with the banks necessarily went also, dates, and with the banks necessarily went also, that numerous class of persons in our commercial cities, who depend altogether on bank credits for their solveney and means of business—and who are, therefore, obliged for their own safety, to propitiate the favor of the money power by distinguished zeal and devotion in its service. The result of this ill advised legislation which established this great means that the service of the servic suit of this ill advised legislation which established this great monopoly was, to concentrate the whole monied power of the Union, with its boundless means of corruption, and its numerous dependents, under the direction and command of one acknowledged head—thus organizing this particular interest as one body, and securing to it unity and concert of action throughout the United States, and emabling it to bring forward, upon any occasion, its entire and undivided strength to support or defeat any measure of the Government. In the hands of this formidable power, thus perfectly organized, was also placed unlimited dominion over the amount of the circulating medium, giving it the power to regulate the value of property and the fruits of labor in every quarter of the Union—and to bestow prosperity or bring ruin, upon any city or section of the country, as might best comport with its own interest or policy.

in the constitutional mode, if it is found to be defective.

The sovere lessons of experience, will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, even if the constitution did not present an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow citizens, that eternal vigilence by the people is the price of liberty, and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing. It believes you, therefore, to be watchful in your states, as well as in the Federal Government. The power which the monisd interest can exercise when concentrated under a single head, and with our present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in the General Government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will now resort to the states, and endeavor to obtain there the same organization, which they have failed to perpetuate in the Union; and with specious and decriful plans of public advantages, and State interest and State pride, they will endeavor to establish, in the different States, one moneyed institution with overgrown capital, and exclusive privileges sufficient to enable it to control the operations of the other banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same exclusive produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more confined, and in the State in which it is chartered, the moalthough its sphere of action is more confined and in the State in which it is chartered, the mo

ming numbers and wealth on their side, they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the Government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against the incessant efforts daily springs from the power which the moneyed interests derives from a paper currency, which they are able to control—from the multitude of corporations, with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in obtaining from the different have succeeded in obtaining from the different States, and which are employed altogether for their benefit—and unless you become more watch-ful in your states, and check this spirit of mo-nopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will, in the end, find that the most important powers of Government have been given or bart-ered away, and the control over your dearest inter-ests has passed into the hands of these corpora-tions.

The paper money system, and its natural asso-ciates, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil and it will require all your efforts to check its growth, and to cradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, will continue to besiege the hall of legislation in the General Government as well as in the states, and will seek, by every artifice, to mislead and deceive will seek, by every artifice, to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves you must look for safety, and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you every one placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are car-ried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed. And while the people remain, as I trust
they over will, uncorrupted and incorruptible,
and continue watchful and joalous of their rights
the Government is safe, and the cause of
freedom will continue to triumph over all its ene-

nies. But it will require steady and persevering ex But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to cleek the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared, during my administration of the Government to reatore the constitutional currency of gold and silver; and something, I trust, has been done towartds the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverence. The power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied, if you determine upon it.

particular interest as one body, and securing to it unity and concert of action throughout the United States, and combling it to bring forward, upon any port or defeat any measure of the Government. In the hands of this formidable power, thus perfectly organized, was also placed unimited dominion over the amount of the circulating medium, giving it the power to regulate the value of property and the fraits of labor in every quarter of the Union—and to bestow prosperity or bring rain, upon any city or section of the country, as might best comport with its own interest or policy.

We are not left to conjecture how the monied power, thus organized, and with such a weapon in hand, would be likely to use it. The distress and alarm which agitated the whole country, which the Bank of the United States waged war upon the people, in order to compel them to subfinit to its demands, cannot yet be forgotten. The ruthless and unsparing tempor with while whole cities and communities were oppressed, individuals impoverished and roined, and a seem of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a season of peace, what would it in thave been in a seaso

In presenting to you my follow citizens, these parting counsels, I have brought before you the leading principles upon which I endeavored to administer the Government in the high office with which you have twice honored me. Knowing that the path of freedom is continually baset by enemics, who often assume the disguise of friends, I have devoted the last hours of my public life to warn you of the dangers. The progress of the United States, under our free happy institutions, has surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the founders of the rapublic. Our growth has lean rapid beyond all former examples, in numbers, in wealth, in knowledge, and all the nseful arts which contribute to the comforts and convenience of man; and from the earliest ages of history down to the present day, there never have been thirteen millions of people associated together in a political body who enjoyed so much freedom and happiness as the people of these United States. You have no longer say cause to fear danger from abroad; your strength and power are well known throughout the civilized world, as well as the high and gailant he aring of your sons. It is from within, out the civilized world, as well as the high and gailant bearing of your sons. It is from within, among yourselves, from cupidity, from corruption, from disappointed ambition, and inordinate thirst for power, that factions will be formed and liberty endangered. It is against such designs whatever disguise the actors may assume, that you have especially to guard yourselves. You have the highest of human trusts committed to your care. Providence has showered on this favored land blessings without number, and has chosen you as the guardians of freedom to preserve it for the benefit of the human race. May He, who holds in his hands the destinies of na-He, who holds in his hands the destinies of na-tions, make you worthy the favors he has be-stowed, and enable you, with pure hearts and pure hands, and sleepless vigilance, to guard and defend to the end of time the great charge he has

defend to the end of time the great charge he has committed to your keeping.

My own race is nearly run; advanced age and failing health warn me that before long I must pass beyond the reach of human events, and cease to feel the vicissitudes of human affairs. I thank God that my life has been spent in a land of liberty, and that he has given me a heart to love my country with the affection of a son. And filled with gratitude for your constant and unwavering kindness, I bid you a last and affectionate farswell.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Illinois Prospering .- The Detroit Advertise ately published the following extract of a letter

CHICAGO, March 11, 1837. "I am happy to inform you that our dificulties respecting our canal are over. Mr. Kinzie returned from Vandalia to-day, and brings news of the passage of the new ca-nal bill which provides for the vigorous prosecution of the canal upon its present nagnificent plan, and places at the disposal of the commissioners for the ensuing two years near \$3,000,000. We now con sider that Chicago is out of the woods, and your good city will have to grease her heels or we shall soon overtake you. Our Legislature have also passed an internal improvement bill which provides for the construction of over 1100 miles of Rail Roads, and has authorized a loan of \$8,000,000 for their construction. Thus you preceive Illinois is looking up. Our city charter has also passed, and we are now the city of Chicago.'

Indian Cure for Hydrophobia .- The editor of the Jerseyman, at Morristown, after mentioning that a young woman had been recently bitten by a dog supposed to be mad, says :-

River, from 1823 to '26, we had frequent intercourse with the Indians who visited the town from the settlements below. On one ecasion an aged warrior info many years previous their tribe was visited by an evil spirit which entered their dogs and other domestic animals, causing them to bite every thing within their reach, and n a few days to die in the greatest agony. Several of their tribe who were bitten were taken away by this enraged evil spirit which could not be allayed either by charms, or the sacrifice of the white dog. At length a "medicine man" from the Six Nations (in the vicinity of Buffalo) visited them, who pronounced the disease the hydrophobia. mmediately after this discovery he ordered the following prescription to every man and beast which had been bitten: Put salt on the fresh wound, apply it to the mouth and suck it violently for an hour or more. Repeat this frequently, and occasionally sacrify the wound until it bleeds freely. Our informant said that the remedy was effectual, that the disease soon disappeared and that no evil effects were experienced by those who applied their mouth to the wound—they being cautioned to rinse i frequently with strong vinegar.

Economy in a Family .- There is noth

ing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as ecenomy in arrangement of their domestic affairs. It is as much impossible to get a ship across the Atlantic, with half a dozen butts started, or as many bolt holes in the bottom, as to conduct the concerns of a family without economy. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in the kitchen or in the parlor, it runs away he knows hot now, and that demon, waste, cries more, like the horse leech's daughter cries more, like the horse leech's daughter, until he who provides has no more to give. It is the hosband's duty to bring into the house and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongly out of it; nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for pein to stalk in. A man gets a wife to look after his concerns, and to assist him in the journey thro' life. The husband's interests should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition carry her no farther than greatest ambition carry her no farther than his welfare and happiness, together with that of her children. sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may de as much towards making a fortune as he positively can in the counting room or work shop. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy; it is what is saved from his earnings. A good and pro dent husband makes a deposite of the frui that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope; if he dare not place confidto hope; if he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it. A wife acts not for herself on-ly, but she is the agent of many she loves and she is bound to act for their good, and not for her own gratification. Her hus-band's good is the end which she should aim at—his opprobation is her reward. Self-gratification in dress, or indulgence in self-gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well afford, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance—the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account, and the latter brings intemperance,the worst of all evils, in its train.

## CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1907.

From Europe.—By recent arrivals at New-York, of the packet ships Oxford and Virginia, French papers to the 7th and English to the 8th portant items in a rather long bill of particulars, We will publish the act next week. are two small speeches—one from the king of England, on the re-assembling of parliament; the other from the queen of Portugal, on open. Y., on the 19th ult., destroyed fifteen buildings, ing the session of the cortes. The Courier and Enquirer says, the king's speech is devoid of any very important characteristic, and observes :-

"It is remarked in London as an unusual occurrence, that among the lerd commissioners appointed to deliver the king's speech, was the archbishop of Canterbury, it not being customary to select for that purpose any of the ecclesiastics having a seat in the upper house. And from this shurch, as claimed by its supporters—as well as from the allusion made to it in the speech.

"In France, the speech has excited considerable sensation, not from any thing it contains, but from what it does not contain. It has no allusion to the alliance with France. Louis Phillippe, at the opening of the chambers, had spoken of the continuation of the intimate union between French king to give more efficacious aid to the cause of the queen of Spain." The same print also observes :-

" Great preparations are making at Toulon for the expedition against Constantine, on the Afri- Gardner, at Ann Arbor, has recently commenced can coast. The subject before the chamber of a "Semi-Weekly Michigan Argus." deputies, which excites most attention is the demand made by the ministers of endowments for the children of the king. Rumors of an approaching change in the French ministry are very pre-

"Both parties in Spain seem still greatly embarrassed by the want of funds. Don Carlos it appears is organizing another expedition into the interior and particularly into Catalonia, where his partizans show themselves in great ferce. Discontent however prevails among his adherents in the Basque provinces, at the long continuance of the sacrifices they are called upon to make, without any apparent approach to a termination of the contest.

The Portuguese queen opened the cortes, the 26th January, by a "royal speech." She said, "It is now sixteen years since Portugal witness ed the meeting of an assembly so distinguished as the present." She mentions the constitution of 1821, "spontaneously accepted and sworn to by her august grandfather, of blessed memory." As matter of history and as a sample of the governing capacity of a modern famale ruler, we extract a few of the smooth sentences of this "royal" production. Speaking of the call for a modification of the new fundamental law, to harmonize with the principles of other European monarchies, the queen continues-"The promise made by my august grandfather,

in his proclamation of the 31st May, 1823, could not be carried into effect during the life of that venerable monarch. For this reason the constitution of 1822, though lost as a fundamental law of these kingdoms, never ceased to live in the memory and the hearts of good Portuguese. On the accession of my august father to the throne, there existed almost no hopes of its speedy re-demption. Nevertheless, that generous and excellent prince, wishing to do honor to the memory of the king his father, and to fulfil a promise of so solemn a nature, published the constituthe nation received with transports of the most ardent enthusiasm. But I must not re-open wounds not yet completely cicatrised, by calling to your recollection the horrors of a period of misfortunes and crimes. His imperial majesty, at the head of a few loyal Portuguese, achieved the most brilliant enterprise of modern times. He struck down tyranny; he restored to me the usurped throne; he gave freedom to the nation delivered from oppression; and after having fulfilled his virtuous mission, he ascended to the dwellings of the just. . . It is with singular satisfaction, I now see myself surrounded by the representatives of the nation. . . . Order, confidence, and public credit have revived under a reforming administration." Speaking of the finances, she remarks: "My government will concur with you in a system of rigid economy," &c. &c.

What a contrast with our own happy country where the sovereign is the people, does a consideration of those troubled European nations present, where the sovereign is a monarch, of hereditary claims, per chance an ideot-peradventure a woman, with or without common sense.

The Circuit Court for St. Joseph county, will commence on Monday next, April 10, at the village of Centerville.

IJ We thank the Detroit Daily Advertiser for his expressions of good will, and for the asso-cistion of our name with respectable company. Not presuming that our refraining from the 'coarseness' of expression common in the world of newspapers, would be taken as an 'example,' the compliment intended for us, may not be strictly merited. Selfish considerations may direct to a course of moderation and decency, as the most comfortable for after reflection. Experience has taught us, that to be respected as human beings, we must regard the feelings and good name' of other human beings, (though they happen to differ from us in matters of opinion,) enough to treat them in the newspaper with the same courtesy that we would in personal intercourse. The three points in a resolution of a recent printers' convention in Kentucky, moet our views of propriety exactly :-

1. Carefully, as editors, to abstain from all disrespectful personal allusions or epithets to. wards each other.

2. Not to name each other, or apply nick. names, but conduct all controversies between themselves, with decency, decorum and moders

3. To cultivate each other's good will, and, on all proper occasions, to advance each other's

A convention has been proposed; but every publisher in Michigan may easily adopt these rules, without that expense at present.

IT The Chicago American boasted, not long since, that the proprietors of the several news establishments in their city, are so deluged with new subscriptions as to be "compelled to borrow paper to satisfy the demand!" The same paper says... "The Detroiters have had a spirited cole. bration in honor of the admission of Michigan into the Union." It is wonderful, that the demand for such a paper could be supplied, even

23 E. N. Bridges, Esq., of Edwardsburg, hos been appointed Bank Commissioner for this state. The office, we think, could not have been better

Il The Board of Commissioners of Interna Improvement, is to meet at Detroit, organise and proceed to business, on the first of May. Pebruary, have been received. The most im- So the Free Press has been authorized to state

> IT Another disastrone fire at Brockport, M. mostly stores—less about \$30,000—insu 17,690. Some of the sufferers, it is stated, were the principal losers by the fire which occurred a few weeks since. Mr. Mount, son of a N. York merchant, was occupant of one of the storce firm Mount, Chittenden & Co.

IT Maum e Express, is the title of a pape just commenced at Maumee city, Ohio, edited cumstance it is argued that the king is deter. by Henry Reed, jr., published by Calvin Frary. nined to uphold the rights of the established It looks fair and sooms to be respectably conduct ed. Maumee was an old trading post of the Indians and French, in the younger days of Detroit. and was destroyed by Wayne, in the Revolution. ary war. It is opposite Perrysburg, not far from Manhattan and Toledo, (the last having two

presses and the others one each,) and is now a

little city, said to have a thousand inhabitants.

There is new promise, of a more rapid growth France and England—and England makes no onward to greatness. A steamboat, of 350 tons, response. This is attributed to the refusal of the onward to greatness. A steamboat, of 350 tons, IT Jackson county, in this state, has a projust started, entitled "Jacksonburg Sentinel," by N. Sullivan. And besides his weekly, Mr.

ITA movement is making to establish a new Bank at the city of Monros, under the general

act, with \$150,000 capital. Steamboats, between Detroit and Clove. land, have been running since the 26th ult.

83 In Chicago city, the printers say \$26,000 have been subscribed, to creet another ste to ply between that place and St. Joseph, at the nouth of our grand river St. Joseph -on which the boat Constantine will soon be stear

\*4" Rev. Mr. Taylon will preach at the school ouse in this village, next Sabbath; moraing and afternoon. Morning service will commones at half past ten o'clock.

DIED-At White Pigeon, on Monday, the 27th March, Leanner Roor, son of Augustia and Maria Leuisa Austin, aged 7 months and

AST CALL.—All persons indebted to W. T. HOUSE, will please call and settle the same by the 15th inst. or have the pleasure of settling the same with a Justice of the Peace.

Constantine, April 5, 1836. 40th

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all of the debtors of W. T. House & Co. that all notes and accounts due the late firm must be settled by the first day of May next, or else they will be left with Esq. Pease for collection. I. J. ULLMANN.



who may favor him with their patronage. share of the public patronage is respectfully a all kinds carefully cleaned and repaired in the best possible manner, at short notice; also spectacles and lewelry repaired. [LP Cash paid for Old Gold and Silver. Constantine, April 5, 1837.

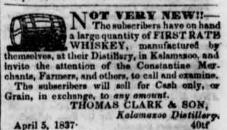
the Book Store and Pri



on the former and ten on the latter. The house has six roome, a hall 8 feet wide, and front and back porches, 8 feet wide, and 42 feet long. Near the house, is a first rate well of water. For farther particulars inquire at Judge Barry's Store, or of the subscriber, near Mottville.

HENRY GIBLER. April 5, 1837.

FLOUR, at 84 per hundred, for sale at all times, and CASH paid for WHEAT, at Three Rivers, by SMITH & BOWMAN. April 5, 1837.



my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons barboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. Dated, April 3, 1837. VOLENTINE SHULTZ.

IST OF LETTERS remaining in the April, 1837.

Lown Powel C Lane Jacob Linn Daniel

Bristol Miles Barns Chauncey Barns Chauncey
Boswell C T
Bull Lyman
Baum Jesse
Brone Franklin
Bole John
Corman Geo
Clark Mrs Rober
Carley Jonathan
Coon John
Cook William
Carr Daniel
Clark Erastus
Changes Israel Chapman Jarod Galdwell Sarah Cook David Darling James Dichl John R ariban Henry Terguson G W 2 Tetcher Wm Tetcher Hannah Gilbert George G Hoffman Philip I Heath Major

liller Warrie McKinlay A Mooad John A Mitchell John Miller J Newell Francis Parish Rodney Peck John Perso Prosper Perco Daniel H Penland Androw Pettit Samuel S Rutlidge Capt, Jac Roberts Marion Randal Prosper Raynolds Asahel Slocum William
Soydel Michael
Sacket Chaucocy
Trask Luther
Taft Moses
Thistler George
Taft Seth
Taylor Eldred Benj
Taylor T. W. 2
Vantlock John T C
Welle Barnard
Winter Jane
Williams Harry W lliams Harvay I